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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

2020 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Philadelphia Utilities

Public Water System Name

Public Water Supply ID # 0500008

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR.

CCR DISTRIBUTION (Check all boxes that apply.)

INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)	6/9/21 6/16/21
<input type="checkbox"/> On water bills (Attach copy of bill)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Email message (Email the message to the address below)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via U. S. Postal Mail	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as a URL (Provide Direct URL) _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as an attachment	
<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via E-Mail as text within the body of email message	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication) Neshoba Democrat	
<input type="checkbox"/> Posted in public places (attach list of locations)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Posted online at the following address (Provide Direct URL): _____	

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Name

Title

Date

SUBMISSION OPTIONS (Select one method ONLY)

You must email, fax (not preferred), or mail a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH.

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply

Fax: (601) 576-7800

P.O. Box 1700

(NOT PREFERRED)

Jackson, MS 39215

CCR DEADLINE TO MSDH & CUSTOMERS: BY JULY 1, 2021

2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Is my water safe?

Yes, your water is safe and meets all U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and safe drinking water health standards.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Philadelphia Utilities uses five deep wells, pumping from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer, to supply water for our customers.

Source water assessment and its availability

The SWA is available online at: <https://landandwater.deq.ms.gov/swap/reports/report.aspx?id=0500008>

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

Our regularly scheduled meetings are held at 8:00 am on the second Thursday of each month at the main office of Philadelphia Utilities, located at 435 Myrtle St. East, Philadelphia, Ms.

Anyone wishing to be placed on the meeting agenda, should contact Kirk R. Morgan, Executive Secretary, at 601-656-1121.

Required Fluoridation Information

To comply with the “Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies”, MS0500008 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6 – 1.2 ppm was 11. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in previous calendar year was within the optimal range of 0.6 - 1.2 ppm was 92%.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

3A - Monitoring, Routine, Minor (RTCR) 11/01/2020-11/30/2020 E. Coli Complete

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Philadelphia Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.1	.7	1.9	2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	2	NA	NA	2020	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	9.8	NA	NA	2020	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	1.4	NA	NA	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	.7	NA	NA	2019	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.92	.49	1.23	2020	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.1	2019	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

Contaminants	State MCL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
Sodium		17000 ppb	No	Likely source of contamination - Water Treatment Chemicals or Water Softeners.

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Tim Hisaw

Address: PO Box 88

Philadelphia, MS 39350

Phone: (601) 656-1601

[illegible]

In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

[illegible]

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:
Contact Name: Tim Hisaw
Address: PO Box 88 • Philadelphia, MS 39350 • Phone: (601) 656-1601

2021 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Is my water safe?

Yes, your water is safe and meets all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and safe drinking water health standards.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Consumers are not required to take special precautions to drink water from the general distribution system. However, certain vulnerable populations, such as infants with formula, pregnant women, nursing infants, and people with compromised immune systems, should take extra precautions. People with compromised immune systems should avoid drinking water from their health care providers' faucets. For more information, please contact the Philadelphia Department of Water at (215) 686-2777.

Where does my water come from?

Philadelphia Utilities uses the deep wells, pumping from the Lower Merion Aquifer, to supply water for our customers.

Source water assessment and its availability

The SWA is available online at <https://phila.water.org/my-ghw/swa/report.aspx?ID=500028>.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of certain contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained at www.epa.gov/safewater. For more information, please contact the Philadelphia Department of Water at (215) 686-2777.

How can I get involved?

Our agency is required to report the results of the second half of the year to the public. We are currently reviewing the results of the second half of the year. The results of the second half of the year will be posted on the meeting agenda. Please contact the Philadelphia Department of Water at (215) 686-2777.

Required notification information

As required by the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Philadelphia Department of Water is required to provide the following information to the public. The information is provided in the form of a public notice. The public notice is available at <https://phila.water.org/my-ghw/swa/report.aspx?ID=500028>.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

3A - Monitoring, Reporting, and Enforcement (MRE) 11/01/2020 11/30/2020 E. Coli Compliance

Additional information for lead

Lead in drinking water can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials or components associated with the pipes and plumbing. Philadelphia Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When you use your water for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead in your drinking water. To reduce lead in your drinking water, you can: 1. Flush your tap water for several minutes before drinking or cooking. 2. Use cold water for drinking and cooking. 3. Use a certified lead-reducing water filter. 4. Replace your water filter as recommended. 5. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you can take to municipal information on lead in drinking water testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <https://www.epa.gov/leadwater/lead>.

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

In order to ensure that the water is safe to drink, EPA requires regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the amount of contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although we are required to report the amount of contaminants in our water, we are not required to report the amount of contaminants in our water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. Although these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water, removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A new naturally occurring contaminant may actually improve the taste of drinking water and provide additional protection of public health. For more information on the amount of contaminants in our water, please contact the Philadelphia Department of Water at (215) 686-2777. The EPA of the State of New Jersey requires that public water systems do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As a result of our data, though, we are not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. In the future, we will continue to monitor the amount of contaminants in our water to ensure that the water is safe to drink. We have provided the information below the table.